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In 1952, production and consumption of wheat bread products sold by the piece in the Lithuanian SSR more than tripled as compared with 1950. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, bread-baking plants are to be constructed in Klay-peda, Shyaulya, Vil'nyus, and Kaunas, and mechanized bakeries in Palanga, Dru-skininkay, and N.-Vil'nya.(4)

A large bread-baking plant with a daily production capacity of 60 metric tons of bread and bread products is being constructed in Kishinev, Moldavian SSR. The plant is to be put in operation in 1954.(5)

As of 29 April 1953, the number of bread-baking plants and bakeries in Leningradskaya Oblast was increasing from year to year. From 1950 through 1952, nearly 40 bread-baking enterprises were put in operation in the oblast. The Leningradskaya Oblast Bread-Baking Trust of Glavkhleb (Main Administration of Bread-Baking Industry) and the Consumers' Cooperative are constructing a number of new bakeries. As of 29 April 1953, a bakery with a daily production capacity of 25 metric tons of bread had been put in operation in Pikalevo, Boksitogorskiy Rayon.(6)

Canning Industry

In 1955, the USSR canning industry is to produce three times as many canned goods as in 1940, including five times as much canned meat and fish.(7)

Canneries of the Latvian SSR produces more than 200,000 jars of canned fruits and vegetables in 1945. During the postwar years, ten specialized fruit and vegetable sovkhozes were established and large garden areas were planted and cultivated. On the basis of this large new raw materials base, nine canneries were constructed in the republic. As of 3 April 1953, these canneries were producing millions of jars of canned fruits and vegetables in addition to canned meat, fish, and condensed milk. In 1950, fruit and vegetable canneries of the Latvian SSR produced nearly 5 million jars of canned goods. In 1955, republic canneries are to produce more than 18 million jars of canned goods including 4 million jars of preserves, jam, and pickled wild berries.(1)

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Vil'nyus, Kaunas, and Panevezhskiy canneries in the Lithuanian SSR are to be reconstructed and the Panevezhskiy Distillery is to be converted into a cannery. As a result of this reconstruction, canned-goods production in the Lithuanian SSR is to increase during the Fifth Five-Year Plan more than nine times as compared with 1950. In 1955, production capacity of republic canneries is to increase 14 times as compared with 1950. By the end of 1953, construction is to have been started in Tau-rage on the largest vegetable-drying plant in the Baltic area.(4)

The Krasnenskiy Cannery in the Belorussian SSR fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 plan 110 percent. In 1953, the cannery is to produce 600,000 more jars of canned goods than in 1952.(8)

Enterprises of Moldkonservtrest (Moldavian Canning Trust) pledged to produce 22 million more jars of canned goods in 1953 than in 1952. Trust enterprises produced more than 2 million jars of canned goods above the first-quarter 1953 plan. The Bendery Cannery in the Moldavian SSR produced 500,000 jars of canned goods above the first-quarter 1953 plan.(9) In 1953, the Kishinev Fruit and Vegetable Cannery in the Moldavian SSR is to produce three times more canned fruit than in 1952.(10) The Tiraspol' Fruit Combine in the Moldavian SSR produced 860,000 jars of canned goods above the first-quarter 1953 plan.(11) Republic canneries imeni 1 May and imeni Tkachenko produced up to 200,000 jars of canned goods above the first-quarter 1953 plan.(9) In 1952, the Tiraspol' Cannery imeni 1 May produced 2,311,000 jars of canned goods above plan.(12)

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During the first quarter 1953, the canning industry of the Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 4,318,000 jars of a wide variety of canned goods. As of 2 April 1953, the new fish-canning shop of the Khachmas Cannery in the Azerbaydzhan SSR was in operation and had produced 8,500 jars of fish of the spring catch. Reconstruction of the Kuba Cannery in the Azerbaydzhan SSR is to start in 1953. With the completion of reconstruction operations, production capacity of the cannery is to equal 15 million jars of canned goods annually.(13)

The Alma-Ata Fruit-Canning Combine and the Bostandyk'skiy Cannery in the Kazakh SSR produced more than 100,000 jars of canned goods above the first-quarter 1953 plan.(14)

In 1952, the Fergana Cannery in the Uzbek SSR increased production of canned goods seven times and dried fruit 11 times as compared with 1942.(15) In 1953, the Tashkent Cannery in the Uzbek SSR is to increase production 24.3 percent as compared with 1952. A new department of the tomato shop is being equipped, and when put into operation is to increase tomato-juice production by 2.5 million jars annually. As of 25 April 1953, the fruit-processing shop possessed one fruit-straining machine. By the beginning of the 1953 fruit-processing season, two more such machines are to be installed. These new machines are to increase the annual production of jelly by 4,500,000 jars.(16)

By 1955, production of canned vegetables in the Turkmen SSR is to have increased approximately eight times as compared with 1950.(17)

Confectionery Industry

The confectionery industry of pre-Soviet Latvia consisted of small enterprises which produced less than 5,000 metric tons of confectionery goods annually. Under the Soviet government, confectionery production was concentrated in the three best factories. By 1952, production of confectionery goods had increased almost four times as compared with 1940.(1)

By 26 April, the Layma Chocolate and Candy Factory in the Latvian SSR had fulfilled the April 1953 plan and had produced thousands of kilograms of confectionery goods and 10,000 children's gift packages above plan. The factory pledged to produce by 1 May nearly 100 metric tons of chocolates, biscuits, caramels, toffee, sugar plums, and other confectionery goods and more than 30,000 children's gift packages above the April 1953 plan.(18)

The large well-equipped Pergale Confectionery Factory in the Lithuanian SSR was put in operation in 1952. This factory alone is to produce three times as much confectionery as was produced by all the confectionery enterprises of pre-Soviet Lithuania. As of 17 April 1953, republic confectionery enterprises were producing four times as much confectionery as in 1940.(4)

The Krasnyy Otkryabr' Confectionery Factory in Moscow pledged to produce 800 metric tons of confectionery goods above the 1953 plan. As of 20 April 1953, the factory had already produced 630 metric tons of confectionery goods above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(19)

In 1955, production of confectionery goods in the Turkmen SSR is to more than triple as compared with 1950.(17)

Fats and Oils Industry

By 1955, USSR production of margarine is to have tripled that of 1940.(7)

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The Zaporozh'ye Fats Combine in the Ukrainian SSR was put in operation in 1951. By 1952, the combine had increased production three times as compared with 1951. The combine is to increase production 37 percent in 1953.(20)

The Ataki Oil Mill in the Moldavian SSR produced 81 metric tons of vegetable oils above the first-quarter 1953 plan.(21) The Bel'tsy Oil Mill in the Moldavian SSR fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 plan 102.6 percent and pledged to fulfill the April 1953 plan 104 percent.(22) The Rezina State Oil Mill in the Moldavian SSR produced 65 metric tons of vegetable oils above the first-quarter 1953 plan.(12)

Oil mills of the Fergana Fats and Oils Combine in the Uzbek SSR pledged to produce 250 metric tons of refined oils, 75 metric tons of cotton linters, 50 metric tons of hydrogenated fats, 2 metric tons of glycerin, 100 metric tons of household soap, and 7 metric tons of toilet soap above the April 1953 plan.(23)

By 1955, vegetable-oils production in the Turkmen SSR is to be more than double that of 1950.(17) The Bayram-Ali Oil Mill in the Turkmen SSR fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 plan 111.2 percent and produced more than 600 metric tons of oils above plan.(17)

The Kara-Su Oil-Extraction Mill in the Kirgiz SSR pledged to produce 75 metric tons of cottonseed oil above the April 1953 plan.(24)

Tobacco Industry

During the first quarter 1953, the Yerevan Tobacco Factory in the Armenian SSR increased production 37.6 percent as compared with the corresponding period of 1952.(25)

The Feodosiya Tobacco Factory in Krymskaya Oblast is to produce 500 million more cigarettes in 1953 on the same equipment and with the same number of workers as in 1952. During the first 11 months of 1952, the factory produced 104 million cigarettes above plan.(26)

Because of an improvement in individual machine parts and units, the Frunze Tobacco Factory in the Kirgiz SSR produced 300 million more cigarettes in 1952 than in 1951.(27)

Wine Industry

The Tiraspol' Wine and Cognac Plant in the Moldavian SSR is to produce 100,000 decaliters more Moldavian wine in 1953 than in 1952.(28)

As of 29 April, plants and sovkhozes of the Massnadra Wine Combine in Krymskaya Oblast had fulfilled the production plan for the first 4 months of 1953. The combine shipped more than 150 railroad cars of muscatel, Cahors, Tokay, and other prime-quality Crimean wines to Moscow, Leningrad, union republic capitals, and industrial centers of the USSR. The combine's pledge to prepare for fermentation by 1 May 1953 nearly 700,000 liters of dessert wines of the 1952 grape harvest was fulfilled.(29)

By 1955, production of grape wine in the Turkmen SSR is to have increased 82 percent as compared with 1950.(17)

Other Industries

During the summer, one shop in each of five breweries of the Latvian SSR switch over to production of cooling beverages. During the season, these

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shops produce up to 1,150,000 decaliters of cooling beverages.(1) The Bri-chanskiy Alcohol Plant in the Moldavian SSR fulfilled the first-quarter 1953 plan 110 percent.(30) The Alverdi Brewery in the Armenian SSR with an annual production capacity of 10,000 decaliters had been put in operation as of 23 April 1953.(31) In 1953, the Frunze Brewery in the Kirgiz SSR will be able to produce 2,300,000 liters more beer than in 1951.(27)

In 1952, the new Shyaulay Starch and Sirup Plant in the Lithuanian SSR was put in operation. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production capacity of two potato-pulverizing plants are to have been increased and two alcohol plants are to have been converted into starch-pulverizing plants. This work is to increase republic sirup production five times as compared with 1950.(4) As much as 2,250 metric tons of yeast is produced annually in the Latvian SSR.(1)

As of 24 April, the Khodorovskiy Sugar Combine in the Ukrainian SSR had already produced 21,000 quintals of sugar above the plan for the first 4 months of 1953.(32) During the 1953 sugar-processing season, the Kupyanskiy Sugar Plant in Khar'kovskaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR is to produce not less than 100,000 pud of sugar above plan. As of 24 April 1953, new equipment to increase raw-materials processing almost 20 percent was being installed in shops of the plant.(10)

During the 1953 tea-processing season, the Adlerskaya Tea Factory in Krasnodarskiy Kray is to be put in operation. The processing of green tea leaves is to be completely mechanized in the new factory. Production of the Adlerskaya Tea Factory is to double that of the Dagomysskaya Tea Factory.(33) The Samarkand Tea-Weighing Factory in the Uzbek SSR pledged to produce 500 metric tons of tea above the 1953 plan.(34)

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29. Moscow, Izvestiya, 30 Apr 53
30. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 9 Apr 53
31. Kommunist, 24 Apr 53
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34. Pravda Vostoka, 9 Apr 53

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